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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/014,273 | 10/26/2001 | Douglas Andrew White | IRI05426 | 9994 |
| 23330 | 7590 | 02/23/2006 | [REDACTED] | EXAMINER |
| MOTOROLA, INC. LAW DEPARTMENT 1303 E. ALGONQUIN ROAD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196 | | | LIOU, JONATHAN | |
| | | | [REDACTED] | ART UNIT |
| | | | | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2663 | |

DATE MAILED: 02/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 10/014,273 | WHITE ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Jonathan Liou | 2663 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5,9-13 and 17-19 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 01/09/2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This office action is in response to applicant's paper filed 1/9/2006. Claims 1-5, 9-13, 17-19 as amended are currently pending in the application. Applicant has amended claims 1-5, 9, 12, and 17-19, and cancelled claims 6-8, 14-16, and 20. The proposed amendments to Figs 1 and 2 of the drawings have been accepted.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 9, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bertrand et al. (US Pat No. 6,687,252), in view of Vilander et al. (US Pat No. 6,618,592.)

3. As per claim 1 and 9, Bertrand et al. disclose a method for Internet protocol (IP) address allocating in a mobile station (**Fig. 1, IP address allocating diagram.**) in a mobile networking system (**co 2, lines 20-25**), comprising the step of:

Transmitting a request to a mobile network, wherein the request includes an activation request for a unique IP address from an external network (**MT sends the activation PDP context request, which could be interpreted as a unique IP address as claimed, and the request is sent to server, which could be interpreted as a the external network as claimed. See Fig. 1 and col 2, lines 20-40.**)

Statefully obtaining by a network the unique IP address from the external network (**GGSN receives the unique IP address from the server, and the SGSN and GGSN are considered a network as claimed and server are considered as external network as claimed. See step 26 in Fig. 1, col 2, lines 37-40, and col 5, lines 61-67.**)

Transmitting the unique IP address by the network to the mobile station (**step 28 in Fig. 1, and col 2, lines 37-40.**)

Receiving the unique IP address wherein duplicate address detection has been performed by the network to determine the uniqueness of the unique IP address prior to the mobile station receiving the unique IP address (**GGSN is considered as the network system. GGSN filters ensure the same IP address is not assigned to more than one MT, meaning uniqueness. This is done prior sending to the mobile station. See Col 7, lines 27-45, and Fig. 3, Bertrand et al.**)

Bertrand et al. does not specifically teach receiving/transmitting an address prefix of the external network. However, Vilander et al. teach in the IPV6 standard, the IP address would include a prefix which uniquely identifier the server to the internet or mobile terminal (See col 1, lines 45-63, Vilander et al.) Since Vilander et al. teach the method of allocating IP address to a mobile wireless terminal and at least a routing prefix over a radio channel of the network (See col 2, lines 37-44, Vilander et al.), it would have been obvious to one who has ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to transmit/receive an address prefix of the external terminal because this would have the advantage for mobile terminal routing access to the server

(See col 7, lines 12-14, Bertrand et al.) In addition, Bertrand et al. teach the network prefix is used in the IP address (See col 6, lines 65-66, Bertrand et al.)

4. As per claim 17, Bertrand et al. disclose a network method for allocating a unique IP address (**Fig. 1, IP address allocating diagram.**) comprising the step of:

Receiving a request for a unique IP address (**PDP Context request is received by SGSN and GGSN, which are located in the network. See Fig. 1**)

Then, the same basis and rationale for claim rejection as applied to claim 1 above are applied to the remainder of claim 17.

5. Claims 2-5, 10-13, 18-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,687,252 to Bertrand et al., in view of Vilander et al. (US Pat No. 6,618,592.), and further in view of DHCP for IPv6 to Charles E. Perkins and Jim Bound.

6. As per claim 2-3, Bertrand et al., in view of Vilander et al. teach a method for IP address allocation and also teach the step of receiving the unique IP address (see the claim 1 rejection above in the office action.), wherein the network has performed duplicate address detection (GGSN is considered as the network system. GGSN filters ensure the same IP address is not assigned to more than one MT. See Col 7, lines 27-45, and Fig. 3, Bertrand et al.) They do not specifically teaching the step of soliciting by the network access to an address server within the external network and sending by the address server an advertisement message to the network as claimed.

Nevertheless, Bertrand et al. teach a DHCP server may be queried for the IP address instead the Radius Access server as the example disclosed in Bertrand et al's

DHCP system includes the client multicasts a DHCP solicit from the interface which it wished to configure, and wait for a DHCP advertise message back from the server (see sec 2.2 in page 1, C Perkins and J. Bound.) Since GGSN is interfaced with DHCP server (see Fig. 1, Bertrand et al.), GGSN could solicit the network access to an server, which is within the external network as claimed, and sending an advertisement message by the server to the GGSN, which is located in the network system as claimed. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the step of soliciting by the network access and sending by the address server based on Bertrand et al. and Vilander et al.'s method in view of C. Perkins and J. Bound's teaching because this would provide the advantage for the network to select the unique IP address after receiving advertisement from the server. Moreover, Bertrand et al. do teach using DHCP server may be queried for the IP address (see col 6, lines 38-39, Bertrand et al.)

7. As per claim 4, C. Perkins and J. Bound teach the advertisement message as taught in claim 3 rejection above in the office action. Bertrand et al. teach requesting by the network the unique IP address via an address request message (SGSN sends PDP Context request and GGSN sends the requests for the unique IP address from the server via radius access accept message 26. See Fig. 1, col 2, lines 30-34, and col 5, lines 52-67.)

8. As per claim 5, Bertrand et al. teach address request message as taught for claim rejection 4 above. They also teach assigning the unique IP address to the network for use by the mobile station recited in claim 5 (the response from the server

including an IP address for the mobile terminal is received in the GGSN. See Fig. 1 and col 2, lines 37-40, and col 5, lines 60-67, Bertrand et al.)

9. As per claims 10-13, Since Bertrand et al. teach a method of allocating an IP address with a example of mobile networking system (Fig. 1 and col 2, lines 20-25, Bertrand et al.); thus, the same basis and rationale for claim rejection as applied to claims 2-8 above are applied to claims 2-5.

10. As per claim 18, the same basis and rationale for claim rejection as applied to claims 2 and 17 above are applied to claim 18.

11. As per claim 19, the same basis and rationale for claim rejection as applied to claims 4 and 17 above are applied to claim 19.

Conclusion

12. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan Liou whose telephone number is 571-272-8136. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM - 5:00PM Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 571-272-3139. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jonathan Liou

02/16/2006



RICKY Q. NGO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER